

## PORTO RICO NEXT.

General Miles' Advance Guard Landed Near Ponce.

RUSHING REINFORCEMENTS.

The War Department Busily Engaged in the Work.

WAR BALLOON FOR PORTO RICO.

The Airship Used by General Shafter in Cuba Will Be Brought into Service to Aid General Miles' Campaign—General Shafter Reports Five Hundred New Cases of Fever in His Army—Sampson's Report of the Fight With Cervera's Fleet. The Thanks of Congress Forwarded to Admiral Dewey.

Washington, July 25.—The war department was busily engaged yesterday in the dispatch of the remainder of Miles' expedition against Porto Rico. Such progress has been made that it is hoped all of the troops will be on Porto Rico within a week at latest. General Miles, according to a press dispatch from St. Thomas, D. W. I., began landing his troops yesterday near Ponce, on the southern coast of Porto Rico, where it is believed he will await the detachments sent on the way. War department officials accept the press dispatch as reliable. The general has sent him with so far as is known, any dispatch boats. It will be at least Saturday before direct cable communication can be established with him, and in the meantime reliance must be had on the dispatch boats running across to St. Thomas, distant about four hours run.

The work of embarkation at Hampton Roads is being conducted with much less difficulty than was expected. Colonel Becker, in charge of the transportation division of the war department, who has just returned from that place, has reported to Secretary Allen that it is entirely suited to the shipment of the troops. Consequently the secretary yesterday ordered all of General Grant's brigade, 5,000 men, from Chickamauga to San Juan, P. R., and that all the troops of the transports required for their accommodation will have arrived there by the time the soldiers get in, but they will encamp on suitable ground and it is believed will be benefited by the change from Chickamauga.

The signal service has succeeded in reclaiming from the battlefield of Santiago the tubes which supplied the military balloons with pure hydrogen gas, and they, with the balloons itself, have been brought over to Tampa on the steamer Adria. The tubes will be recharged immediately and the whole apparatus will be dispatched at once to Porto Rico to assist General Miles in his campaign there. The balloons are said to have proved of great value in the Santiago campaign, and the character of the campaign in Porto Rico where military operations must be conducted it is believed that it also can be used to advantage there.

In a dispatch to the war department last night, General Shafter reports that about 600 new cases of fever developed in his corps at Santiago Sunday. This number, of course, includes all classes of fever, probably some of the yellow fever, but only one death is reported, that one being from yellow fever. The cheering intelligence is conveyed that the situation is improving and that about 450 men who have been ill have returned to duty.

As heretofore indicated by General Shafter and the medical officers of his corps, the cases of fever are of a notably mild type. The patients are able from three days to a week, and then return to duty quite as well as ever. The medical officers concur in the opinion that this fever renders the men immune, for the time at least, to yellow fever.

The question of returning a large part of General Shafter's command to this country for rest and recuperation was under consideration by the war officials, but the idea practically has been abandoned, at least for the present. Those who are ill now or have been exposed to the infection are isolated in detention camps, and are not permitted to return to duty until they are free from the disease.

It was announced yesterday that the long expected report from Admiral Sampson upon the destruction of Cervera's fleet, with the accompanying reports of the commodore and captains of his squadron, has reached the department. It is supposed to have been brought by Captain Sigbee on the steamer St. Paul, which arrived at New York last Friday, and to have been sent by mail by Captain Sigbee. It is the intention of the secretary of the navy to give these reports to the public in due time.

Secretary Long yesterday forwarded to Admiral Dewey the joint resolution of congress extending the thanks of congress for the victory achieved at Cavite. The resolution was introduced and passed by a formal attestation of its authenticity by Secretary of State Day, the whole being enclosed in richly gilt and ornamented Russia covers.

PRIZE FOR OUR VOLUNTEERS.

Foreigners Declare Them the Best Soldiers in the World.

Washington, July 25.—Adjutant General Corbin last night made public a statement of the progress made in the organization of the volunteer army and the enlistment of the United States up to and including July 24. In the 90 days which have elapsed since the president issued his first call for volunteers an army of 25,000 men has been recruited, mustered, equipped and placed in the field, an achievement that has elicited surprise and admiration from the best informed military authorities of Europe.

The personnel of the army is far superior to that of any body of men hitherto raised for military purposes by the United States. Every man recruited, whether for the regular or for the volunteer army, has undergone a careful physical examination conducted by disinterested and competent officers. As a general preparation, therefore, the army is physically without a flaw. Of the 25,000 volunteers authorized by congress, 212,000 have been placed in the field, nearly all of them fully equipped. In a few days the entire volunteer army will be thoroughly organized into regiments, brigades, divisions and army corps. The aptitude for military discipline and instructions which the volunteers have evinced, has created surprise among the representatives of foreign governments with the United States army. They agree that the Americans are the finest soldiers in the world.

The Pope's Peace Proposals. London, July 25.—A special dispatch from Rome says the pope has communicated to the powers peace proposals that he considers acceptable to both Spain and the United States, namely, American annexation of Cuba and Porto Rico, the restoration of the Philippines to Spain, and a commercial treaty giving Spain exceptional advantages in the colonies surrendered.

## UNCLE SAM'S WAR POLICY.

Government Has No Intention of Bombarding Spanish Cities.

Washington, July 25.—A significant statement was made to the press yesterday by a gentleman in a position to speak with knowledge and authority as to the plans of the administration with reference to future war operations. In substance the statement was as follows:

"Commodore Watson, in proceeding to the Spanish peninsula as soon as the United States fleet is gotten under way, is not to bombard the cities on the Spanish coast. No such idea of bombardment of the coast is entertained. While there may be other incidental purposes, the main mission of Watson is to take care of Admiral Camara's fleet. The movement of this fleet and the fears and apprehensions caused by reports concerning it are to be stopped. The United States fleet will be located by Watson and finally met and engaged. The talk occasionally indulged in as to the Canary Islands is utterly without foundation. This government has no plan to take those islands, and does not want them."

"Despite popular expectation that Porto Rico operations will be followed immediately by action against Havana, it can be said that Havana will not be attacked while yellow fever conditions exist. This is certain. It would be the height of national folly to engage our troops in and about that fever pest hole. Consequently it will be left until the climate tends to aid in the autumn. Shafter will hold his own in the eastern strip now surrendered, may gradually push his way over some other district, and if there should be any particular need of immediate aggressive action at any point will move against it, but Havana will be left until yellow fever dangers are past."

SPANIARDS CHEERED OUR FLAG.

Prisoners Pay Tribute to the Government That Fed Them.

New York, July 25.—Prisoners of war cheering the flag of their captors was the unusual sight witnessed at the Union dock in Brooklyn yesterday. The sight was all the more significant as the cheers came from Spanish throats.

The 254 prisoners captured on the four prize steamers now in port were about to sail for home under the British flag. They were on board the Hesperia, of the Anchor line, and just as she backed out of the dock one of the patrol gunboats came by with one of the four prize steamers raised three mighty cheers, which startled the people on the Brooklyn shore and could be heard on Governor's Island. It was the best they could in thanking Uncle Sam for the food they had eaten on them while they were prisoners.

Among the 254 prisoners were six officers. One of these officers said: "If our men in the field realized either the kindness of our government or the treatment they would get at the hands of the Americans they would not fight long. The quickest and easiest way to reach home is to surrender. I believe in fighting while there is a chance, but our blockaded soldiers don't know we haven't a chance. They can get home quicker by surrendering, and in the meantime be well fed and taken care of. But they think the Americans will murder them."

SIX THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS.

Ready at Newport News to Be Taken to Porto Rico.

Newport News, Va., July 25.—Incoming trains during the last 24 hours have brought into this city a total of 6,000 volunteers to Porto Rico. These include the Second Brigade of the First Army corps, in command of Brigadier General Haines, from Chickamauga Park, Tenn., and five troops of cavalry from Camp Alger.

The last train to arrive was that bringing the brigade hospital corps from Chickamauga, which included 350 men. At daylight this morning the six troops arrived, and at 11 o'clock four batteries of light artillery arrived from Chickamauga. They are Battery A, Illinois; Battery B, Pennsylvania; Battery C, Missouri; and Battery D, Indiana. The batteries were received at Camp Warburton yesterday afternoon directing Batteries A and C, Pennsylvania National Guard, to be ready to leave with the expedition. These two batteries have been stationed here since May 6. The St. Louis is expected to sail this afternoon with General Brooke and his staff and 1,300 troops.

Approaches Our Annexation Schemes.

London, July 25.—Sir George Sydney Clarke, the expert on naval tactics and imperial defense, writes in the Daily Graphic, a strong approving American annexation of Hawaii and Porto Rico. He says: "It is for the best interests of the world that any canal connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific should be controlled by the United States, and whatever attitude the European powers may take, foreign interference in Central America is out of the question, because the interests of the United States and Great Britain in the future canal will be paramount."

The Daily Graphic, in an editorial, agrees with Sir George Sydney Clarke, but is curious to know what interest the United States has in the future canal which has so much facilitated the success of the United States.

Carlist exodus from Spain.

Madrid, July 25.—The government professes to have full information as to all the Carlist doings and is acting accordingly. The Carlist leaders, it is believed, left Madrid because they feared arrest rather than with any idea of preparing a rising. The authorities assert that the agitation has been effected by the check Ysosa, the Carlist chief at Bilbao, has been arrested. The exodus of Carlists from the northern provinces of Spain into France is extremely active.

Lieutenant Hobson in Boston.

Boston, July 25.—Lieutenant Hobson arrived here this morning for the purpose of inspecting portions to be used in raising the wrecks of the Cristobal Colon and Maria Teresa. He said on his arrival: "I hope to finish my business in Boston in a day, and to return to Washington tomorrow. I do not know how soon I shall leave for Cuba." Last night he was the recipient of an informal reception by the members of the Army and Navy club in New York.

Our Santiago Casualties.

Washington, July 25.—General Shafter's official report to the war department of the casualties sustained by his corps in the battle of Santiago will be made public as soon as it can be prepared for publication. The recapitulation of the report shows that the total casualties were 1,595. Twenty-three officers and 208 enlisted men were killed; 80 officers and 1,203 men were wounded, and 81 men are "missing." The latter are undoubtedly dead.

## GUANTANAMO IS OURS.

Seven Thousand Spaniards There Laid Down Their Arms.

UNWARRANTED REPORT DENIED.

General Shafter Says Garcia Did Not Attack Spaniards Returning to Surrender—Forty Cubans Released from Santiago Jail.

Santiago de Cuba, July 25.—Everything here is peaceful. The 7,000 Spanish soldiers at Guantamano lay down their arms yesterday. The 6,350 from Palma Soriano, San Luis and Longo surrendered on Sunday to Lieutenant Miller, and yesterday pack trains with provisions were sent them. The only others included in the capitulation are 2,000 troops at Baracoa and 1,000 at Sagua. They have not yet been turned over, but they are in the hands of General Garcia's vicinity. He is at Jiguanay, and reached there without encountering any Spaniards. General Shafter authorizes an absolute contradiction of the report that Garcia encountered a force of Spaniards who were returning to Santiago to surrender and was defeated by them. Colonel Ezra P. Ewers, of the Ninth Infantry, acting for General Shafter, will receive the formal surrender of Guantamano.

On Sunday General Shafter released 40 Cubans who had been confined in the local jail on political charges. Instead, some of them were confined without charges of any character, others on the most trivial pretexts and yet others solely because of sympathy with the insurgent cause. The jail is still filled with many who crimes and offenses are not on record and are absolutely unknown, so far as has yet been ascertained. A general investigation has been ordered immediately.

American newspapers which have arrived here contain articles and dispatches of the facts regarding the conduct of the campaign and the dictation of the terms of surrender. General Miles was here simply as a visitor and adviser. In his official capacity he had nothing to do with the terms of the capitulation, the entire credit for which belongs to General Shafter, who on July 10 received the following dispatch from General Corbin, at Washington, of that date:

"The secretary of war directs me to inform you that General Miles left here at 10:40 last night for Santiago, but with instructions which do not in any manner supersede you as the commander of the United States troops in the field near Santiago so long as you are able to duty."

STARVING CUBANS' APPEAL.

Regimental Admiral Sampson to Hasten the Capture of Cienfuegos.

Guantanamo Bay, July 25.—The following pitiful appeal has been addressed by the starving people of Cienfuegos to the Admiral Sampson:

"Honorable Sir: The Cubans, old men, women and children, residents in the town of Cienfuegos and its neighborhood, are all dying of hunger. The Cuban troops, who have not shoes, neither food. All the provisions in this town are in the hands of the Spaniards. Cuban cannot obtain a piece of bread. It is necessary to send everything to the field. The situation is terrible. If you, honorable sir, do not come quick with your squadron to our help and take possession of this town we will be killed. We beg you to hasten your operation. About 5,000 old men, women and children will die of hunger in this town. Some of these old men have four or five sons fighting for his freedom. This is a horrible situation. If the great people of the United States do not come quick in our help we are lost. For God's sake, come quick."

Nothing can be done for the people of Cienfuegos unless they are captured. This will not be for some time. Miss Schley Snubbed. London, July 25.—The world correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "An American lady, said to be Commodore Schley's daughter, has arrived here, but neither the queen regent or any responsible personage will receive her. She will probably be requested to depart at the earliest possible date." Presumably the American lady referred to is Miss Jessie Schley, daughter of Mr. Charles Schley of Milwaukee, a cousin of Admiral Schley.

Miss Schley went to Madrid with the intention of interceding with the queen regent and Senor Sagasta.

Agua de la Salud Proclamation. Hong Kong, July 25.—The latest mail from Manila reports that the rebels have lately suffered several reverses and have lost territory south of Manila. The Philippine ministry has issued an absurd proclamation dealing chiefly with the official insignia. He is president of the Philippine ministry, is to wear a gold collar, with a gold triangular pendant, engraved with the sun and three stars, and to carry a gold whistle and a tassel of gold. The badges of innumerable other officials are minutely dealt with in the proclamation.

The Next Philippines Expedition.

San Francisco, July 25.—The next Philippines expedition, consisting of the remainder of the South Dakota troops and recruits for other regiments already in the Philippines, is expected to leave next Friday for Manila. The expedition will be on the steamer St. Paul. The expedition will follow the St. Paul westward in two weeks, by which time, it is figured, the Arizona will be ready to accompany the expedition.

A Camp For Shafter's Heroes.

Trenton, N. J., July 25.—Adjutant General Corbin, with General Manager J. B. Hutchinson, of the Pennsylvania railroad, and a number of other railroad officials yesterday inspected a tract of land near Morrisville, Pa., with a view of establishing a camp for General Shafter's forces, now at Santiago. This is General Corbin's second visit to the place, and it is said he is very favorably impressed with its advantages.

Where Are the Russians Bound?

London, July 25.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says four Russian men of war have left Port Arthur, and it is supposed their destination is the Philippine Islands.

Brutal Assaults Held For Trial.

Havre, July 25.—Nineteen Austrian sailors who arrived here by La Bretagne Sunday were taken yesterday before a magistrate and confronted by four second class passengers, survivors of the collision between the La Bourgoise and the British ship Cromartyshire, off Sable Island, on Thursday, at which the evidence offered against them was very slight, six of the accused were held on remand. The others were discharged.

The Distribution of Relief to the poor of Santiago is progressing favorably, and the greatest necessities have been relieved.

Cuban couriers report that General Luque, with 10,000 men, has abandoned Holguin, fearing an attack by the Americans.

General Luque is securing signatures to a petition to President McKinley asking that they be given immediate control. General King believes that General Merritt will be glad to have 50,000 men before he gets the Spanish troops and the insurgent leader Aguinaldo.

Rock Bottom Prices.

Come and see us and realize the facts in the case.

Respectfully yours,

W. T. WINDER,

East Main St., Onancock, Va.

Opposite Punguateo Road.

## JURY COULD NOT AGREE.

In the Trial of Senator Kenney for Alleged Bank Wrecking.

SEVEN TO FIVE FOR ACQUITTAL.

Owing to Their Inability to Reach a Verdict the Jury Were Discharged. District Attorney Vandegrift Expects Another Trial in September.

Winnington, Del., July 25.—After having been locked up since last Friday at 12:45 o'clock the jury in the case of Senator Richard R. Kenney, who is charged with aiding and abetting in the looting of the First National bank of Dover, last night were still unable to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged by Judge Bradford from further consideration of the case. The decision of the court to discharge the jurors was arrived at after the jury had twice notified Judge Bradford that they were unable to agree. The first time was on Saturday afternoon, when a note was sent to Judge Bradford notifying him. The jury fled into court and were addressed by the judge, who urged them to give the case further deliberation and try to reach a decision. Since then the jury has been endeavoring to come to some conclusion.

Last night about 8 o'clock another note reached Judge Bradford of the same character of the first. District Attorney Vandegrift, Senator Kenney and his counsel, Senator Gray, and Levi C. Bird were present when the jury came into the court room. The news that the jury had failed to agree spread rapidly and a large crowd assembled to watch the proceedings. The court asked the jurors if they had been unable to agree and being answered in the affirmative he addressed counsel whether they objected to the discharge of the jury. They were accordingly relieved from further consideration of the case. It is said that since the case went to the jury about 25 ballots were taken, and in nearly every instance the vote stood 7 to 5 for acquittal.

Immediately after the fact that there had been a disagreement and became known there was considerable discussion as to the course which should be followed by the government with relation to another trial. District Attorney Vandegrift said that he could not say when Senator Kenney would be put on trial again, but was under the impression that the government would endeavor to have it arranged to take place in September.

The trial of Senator Kenney began in the United States district court two weeks ago yesterday, and aside from the nature of the charge against him, occupied considerable attention because of the defendant's high position as the justice of the peace of Delaware. The testimony was taken during the trial, and the principal witness against Senator Kenney was William N. Boggs, former teller of the bank, who pleaded guilty to defaulting in the field with the bank. The bill of indictment under which Senator Kenney stood trial named specifically 25 counts on which the grand jury had found true bills. All but one of the counts were disposed of by the jury or by the court. The counts of the bill of indictment named specifically 25 counts on which the grand jury had found true bills. All but one of the counts were disposed of by the jury or by the court. The counts of the bill of indictment named specifically 25 counts on which the grand jury had found true bills. All but one of the counts were disposed of by the jury or by the court.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

As Reflected by Dealings in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Philadelphia, July 25.—Wheat: winter superline, \$2.15; Pennsylvania roller, clear, \$2.50; city mills, extra, \$2.25; Rye flour moved slowly at \$1 per barrel for choice Pennsylvania. Wheat steady; No. 1 red, July, \$2.00; No. 2 red, \$1.95; No. 3 red, \$1.90; No. 4 red, \$1.85; No. 5 red, \$1.80; No. 6 red, \$1.75; No. 7 red, \$1.70; No. 8 red, \$1.65; No. 9 red, \$1.60; No. 10 red, \$1.55; No. 11 red, \$1.50; No. 12 red, \$1.45; No. 13 red, \$1.40; No. 14 red, \$1.35; No. 15 red, \$1.30; No. 16 red, \$1.25; No. 17 red, \$1.20; No. 18 red, \$1.15; No. 19 red, \$1.10; No. 20 red, \$1.05; No. 21 red, \$1.00; No. 22 red, \$0.95; No. 23 red, \$0.90; No. 24 red, \$0.85; No. 25 red, \$0.80; No. 26 red, \$0.75; No. 27 red, \$0.70; No. 28 red, \$0.65; No. 29 red, \$0.60; No. 30 red, \$0.55; No. 31 red, \$0.50; No. 32 red, \$0.45; No. 33 red, \$0.40; No. 34 red, \$0.35; No. 35 red, \$0.30; No. 36 red, \$0.25; No. 37 red, \$0.20; No. 38 red, \$0.15; No. 39 red, \$0.10; No. 40 red, \$0.05; No. 41 red, \$0.00; No. 42 red, \$0.00; No. 43 red, \$0.00; No. 44 red, \$0.00; No. 45 red, \$0.00; No. 46 red, \$0.00; No. 47 red, \$0.00; No. 48 red, \$0.00; No. 49 red, \$0.00; No. 50 red, \$0.00; 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No. 293 red, \$0.00; No. 294 red, \$0.00; No. 295 red, \$0.00; No. 296 red, \$0.00; No. 297 red, \$0.00; No. 298 red, \$0.00; No. 299 red, \$0.00; No. 300 red, \$0.00; No. 301 red, \$0.00; No. 302 red, \$0.00; No. 303 red, \$0.00; No. 304 red, \$0.00; No. 305 red, \$0.00; No. 306 red, \$0.00; No. 307 red, \$0.00; No. 308 red, \$0.00; No. 309 red, \$0.00; No. 310 red, \$0.00; No. 311 red, \$0.00; No. 312 red, \$0.00; No. 313 red, \$0.00; No. 314 red, \$0.00; No. 315 red, \$0.00; No. 316 red, \$0.00; No. 317 red, \$0.00; No. 318 red, \$0.00; No. 319 red, \$0.00; No. 320 red, \$0.00; No. 321 red, \$0.00; No. 322 red, \$0.00; No. 323 red, \$0.00; No. 324 red, \$0.00; No. 325 red, \$0.00; No. 326 red, \$0.00; No. 327 red, \$0.00; No. 328 red, \$0.00; No. 329 red, \$0.00; No. 330 red, \$0.00; No. 331 red, \$0.00; No. 332 red, \$0.00; No. 333 red, \$0.00; No. 334 red, \$0.00; No. 335 red, \$0.00; No. 336 red, \$0.00; No. 337 red, \$0.00; No. 338 red, \$0.00; No. 339 red, \$0.00; No. 340 red, \$0.00; No. 341 red, \$0.00; No. 342 red, \$0.00; No. 343 red, \$0.00; No. 344 red, \$0.00; No. 345 red, \$0.00; No. 346 red, \$0.00; No. 347 red, \$0.00; No. 348 red, \$0.00; No. 349 red, \$0.00; No. 350 red, \$0.00; No. 351 red, \$0.00; No